. WOMAN'S REALM.



MRS. WALTER DEAN O'BRIEN. Formerly Miss Hazel Clarke, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, of this city. Mrs. O'Brien will live in San Francisco.

The Vogue of Artificial Locks.

The way which one elaborate or sensational fashion will produce a second is well illustrated by the novel fancies in hair dressing that have followed in the wake of the eccentric milinery of the meason. The tiny hats have exposed a great deal of hair, and additional curls, puffs and braids have seemed almost a necessity. Then, too, any set coiffure, such as a regular Pompadour, seems out of keeping with the coquettishly tilted hat-brims. The most marked change in the colffure is in the Pompadour, which almost invariably in-cludes some parting. It may be in the middle, but is more often on one side, and sometimes on both, The hair in front is kept rather narrow, but it is more bouffant in the back than was the case last season, when the up-and-down comb was in vogue. This is rather replaced now by the Directoire back comb, small for the street and often very large for the evening. Little curls falling over the

temples are one of the new fancies, and what used to be called finger puffs are relied on again to supplement the hollows left by braids and colls.

Naturally, a great deal of artificial hair is used and this ranges all the way from transformations which in a more brutal age would have been called wigs to tiny little single curis attached to an invisible hairpin. It is wonderful what an invisible hairpin can accomplish in the hands of an experi-enced coffeur. Hairdressers all agree that shell pins are an abomination, and some go so far as to se nothing but the very light and small steel hairpins, on the ground that they are quite as strong as the heavy pins and do not weigh down the hair. Even transformations are pinned on in this way,

the real hair beneath being rather tightly knotted to afforá some support.

The transformation, the coiffeurs say, is the re suit of the undulations that have been in vogue. Women who thought it needful to be always modishly dressed found it necessary to have the hair waved several times a week. Even when this is carefully done it burns and cuts the hair, so that there comes a time when the natural hair can no longer be neatly arranged. Then the transformation is relied on to give the hair a rest and a chance to grow out. Skilful confeurs have turned out transformations so light that they can have no harmful heating qualities, and they affirm that, properly put on, they cannot be detected. All the ers are making transformations and, according to their accounts, they are selling them in such great quantities that every group of women must be sprinkled with them. Yet it must be admitted that one rarely suspects the carefully waved hair of not being naturally attached to the scalp.

There is a tendency now to a lower coiffure, espe cially for the evening. A pretty style is a braided coll low in the neck, with a little curl escaping from beneath the coll. This may be artificial or, if there is plenty of natural hair, it may be arranged in a single braid, with the end curled. The very lo colls are only becoming to regular features, and it is only in rare cases that the French woman can adopt them. The coffures seem to agree that the half low style is the best for her for the evening, and this is now carried out, with a good many addi-tional puffs and curls. The high Directoire combs are very useful with this style. The comb holds the back curls or puffs in place, and forms also a background for the arrangement that is worn over the

The coronet pleat is not as much worn in France as in London, where it is almost ubiquitous, but a celebrated Paris coffeur shows an interesting example of this idea. The braid is carried about the head as in the usual fashion, but the hair on the

ample of this idea. The braid is carried about the head as in the usual fashion, but the hair on the sides is puffed over it so that the braid only shows in the back and, if one wishes, on top. This is only one of many novel ideas that this coffeur is introducing and, like most others, would seem to require artificial hair to be accomplished with any neatness or any degree of quickness. On the whole it is a very busy season for both the manufacturer of artificial locks and the hairdresser, and they are most cheerful in regard to the continuance of prosperity in their line of work.

Travellers often remark on the scarcity of gray haired women in France, and the supposition is that the French hairdressers possess some peculiar methods for restoring the hair to its "natural" or youthful color. These are evidently not secrets, for the manager of a well known establishment here is quite willing to take on the subject.

"When the hair is just beginning to take on the unbecoming faded look due to a sprinkling of graying hairs, we apply a powder of which henna is the basis," he says. "Henna does not necessarily turn the hair red, for we have arrived at producing every chade of the powder. It is a long operation, requiring mearly the whole day for the first application, and after that the roots have to be treated about once a month. It is expensive, but we recommend henna because it is absolutely harmless. In fact it is beneficial to the hair, and besides it does not change the hair to one dull tone as the hair dyes do," Monsieur then showed some samples that he was treating to discover just what strength or color of powder was necessary before treating the whole head of hair. The shades obtained were really perfectly natural but there were always some hairs quite bronze, which would seem to suggest that no matter what shade



The quantity of material required for the medium

size is for all collars and cuffs one and three-quarters yards 27 inches or one and one-quarter yards 25 inches wide, with one piece of braid for No. 1, and two and one-quarter yards of insertion for No. 3. The pattern 5068 is cut in one size only.
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HIGH SALARIED WOMEN.

Miss Amendt, with \$12,000 a Year, Has Several Close Seconds.

When it was first noised abroad in New-York that a woman, the private secretary of Gage E. Tarbell, who resigned last Friday as second vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance So-clety, was getting a salary of \$12,000 a year, there were a good many people who said they didn't believe it. Remembering the gratitude with which most women accept a \$25 a week position, they declared that it was impossible that any woman could make herself worth \$230 a week to any employer.

Large salaries, however, are by no means so rare among women as is commonly supposed. There are everal business women in New-York and Boston who are known to be in receipt of salaries ranging from \$8,000 to \$50,000 a year, although Miss Anna Amendt and her \$12,000 a year salary appear to have touched high water mark up to date.

Miss Amendt's career is typically American Like young Lochinvar, she came out of the West, having been born in Logan, Ohio. When her father lost his money she took to school teaching, like so many girls thrown on their own resources, but she hated the life of a schoolma'am, and when she had

Paris, June 2.

Ite or sensational well illustrated by must have folling that have folling milinery of the possed a great deal puffs and braids and braid and braid

coats of heavier material, while the muslin is exceedingly pretty on silk, voile and the like.

The quantity of material required for the medium

Miss Katharine Harrison is another New-York business woman whose salary is \$10,000 a year. She is private secretary to H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and her dutles follow the more conventional and strictly business lines followed by other private secretaries. Miss Elizabeth Altman, private secretary to Miss Helen Gould, is said by those who know to receive a yearly salary of \$8,000, but her office is to superintend Miss Gould's abounding charities and look after her voluminous correspondence, and she has nothing whatever to do with the management of Miss Gould's household affairs.

do with the management of Miss Gould's household affairs.

Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, manager of the Massachusetts woman's department of the Equitable, seems to be Boston's woman "top notcher" as regards salary. Her annual salary is reported to be \$11,000. Life insurance is without doubt woman's happy hunting ground so far as big salaries are concerned, for next to Mrs. Shaal comes Mrs. Stella E. P. Drake, who has charge of the woman's department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Drake is a Michigan woman, who went to Boston about eight years ago, worked for several publishing houses, then took up insurance. Upon the retirement of Mrs. A. F. Potts, the first manager of the Mutual's woman's department, she succeeded to that position.

COLLEGE AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, on Higher Education.

"Now we see that what women have needed brough all the centuries was college education. Thus spoke President M. Carey Thomas at the twentieth commencement of Bryn Mawr College on Thursday morning. "There are others ways of becoming educated," she explained, "but it has been the experience of all ages that nothing can take the piace of the gathering together of young people, away from the distracting influences of their home life, among academic surroundings in the delightful companionship of other young people, under great teachers, whose own lives are devoted to study and research.

"Before women began to go to college," con tinued President Thomas, "they were uneducated in this sense. But it has been the discovery of our generation-I might almost say in its co quences its most far reaching and greatest discovery-that this is a time for women as well as for men. Our generation has been thrilled by the rapturous emotion with which women have given themselves to the joy of serious intellectual work, So carried away have they been by the life of the intellect and spirit that already one-third part of all the youth studying in the colleges of the United States is women, and in the next genera-

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one manufacturing town, a locomotive and other mechanical devices were in evidence as weather vanes. Most distinctive of any seen on the journey was an old witch riding on a broomstick.

It may be objected that these pastimes, carried on through car windows, are fatiguing to the eyes, But one cannot read continuously on a long journey—that, indeed, is prohibited; nor is one indefinitely interested in watching the passengers, still less in following trains of thought. By any one of these simple resources named children and even older travellers may be diverted and the weary stages of a long journey shortened—somewhat after the suggestion implied in Edward Everett Hale's oft quoted words, "Look out and not in."

THE STANFORD JEWELS.

Some That Were Queen Isabella's To Be Sold.

Collectors of precious stones in New-York are awaiting with eagerness announcement of the time and place of the sale of the late Mrs. Leland Stanford's jewels. They are said to be worth \$2,000,000, and are to be sold at auction, the proceeds to go to Leland Stafford, Jr., University.

Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, of San Raphael, No. 65 West 45th-st., Mrs. Stanford's favorite niece, who came down from her summer home at Saratoga for a few days last week, said yesterday that she had not heard, and that she thought the executors had not yet decided, when the sale would take place or whether it would be held in San Francisco or New-York City. "After the death of her son," said Mrs. Lawton,

"my aunt seldom wore her jewels, but last Christ-



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Europe. Mrs. Lawton does not know their history any further than this.

"One set is entirely of diamonds," she said, "and the others are of pearls, opals, rubles and emeralds, Each set includes a thara, necklace, stomacher, bracelets and rings. I have seen these jewels of my aunt's, and have had them in my hands many times. They are magnificent."

The money obtained from the sale of the five string pearl necklace is to go to the library fund, according to a codicil to Mrs. Stanford's will. It will probably be sold in parts.

ROOF GARDEN LIBRARY.

Rivington-st is happy in the possession of the first and only roof garden ever built ever a public library in this city. It is on top of the new Car-negie library, opened yesterday afternoon at No. 61 Rivington-st, under the name of the Rivington-st, branch of the New-York Public Library.

There was great excitement in all that neighbor-hood yesterday—an excitement which reacted prejudicially on the sales of soused herrings and pickled cucumbers from the pushcarts in the street below, and communicated itself even to the fire escapes, which were crowded with interested tots. Alfred J. Talley, Civil Service Commissioner, pre-sided at the opening exercises, as the designated

representative of Mayor McClellan. Stephen H.

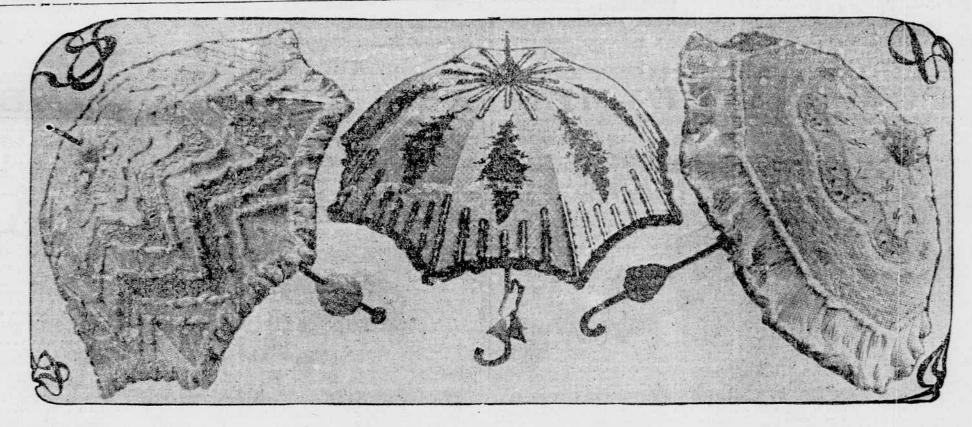
Olin made an address on behalf of the trustees of the New-York Public Library, and Mr. Talley a spoke. A feature of the afternoon was the music furnished by pupils of the Music School Settlement. The roof garden, which all the nice young fellows and girls of that section immediately took to their hearts, is reached by a staircase from the general reading room on the third floor. About forty feet square, and protected by high iron reli-ings and an awning, it offers, with its round tables, its chairs and boxes full of flowering geraniums

outdoor reading room. James Speyer, A. E. Bostwick, J. S. Billings, Da. David Blaustein and Miss Lillian Wahl were in the audience. Miss T. Blumberg, with a staff of ten assistants, will be in charge. At present the collection numbers 10,000 books, but there is shelf room for 5,000 more. The entire second floor is given up to the children.

and petunias and its electric bulbs, a charging

THE COREANS' WHITE DRESS.

As the Coreans are obliged to dress in white for three years for every case of death, and as once three kings died within ten years, by which deaths three kings died within ten years, by which deaths mourning was imposed on the whole nation, the majority of people choose rather to dress continually in white, in order to avoid the great expense involved by repeated change of clothing. The women make these garments, and every time they have to be washed they are entirely taken to pieces and beaten for hours with a wooden paddle, in order to obtain the metallic gloss which is considered particularly beautiful.—(Housekeeper,



SOME DESIGNS IN SMART PARASOLS FOR THIS SEASON.

week or so for professional scalp treatment is prevalent among all classes, and there are perhaps physical reasons why grayness is not as common as among American women. It is sometimes said that the nice halt that the working women have is due to their custom of going without a hat except for a rare gala occasion. This is probably true, but it does not explain the youthful hair that middle-aged women of the upper classes possess. A gray head is really a rarity in France.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

Collars and cuffs of white washable material smart and dainty touch to the tollette. Illustrated



NO. 5.068-TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF COAT COLLARS AND CUFFS, FOR 10 CENTS.

are some exceedingly desirable models, all of which can be easily made, and are so varied as to suit almost all tastes and all styles of garment. Plqué, linen and embroidered muslin are favorite ma-

to the executive officials, Miss Amendt is the highest salaried employe of the Equitable. "A romance of business life," it has been called.

Nor is this salary, representing though it does an increase of 185.7 per cent within the last five years all that falls into the palms of the lucky Miss Amendt. This remarkable woman is credited with turning more than \$200,000 worth of business into the Equitable every year, from which she realizes in commissions almost as much again as her

Mr. Tarbell, who, as head of the agencies in the United States and Canada, with 600,000 policyholders, has an enormous volume of correspondence, Nearly all this passes through Miss Amendt's hands before it reaches her chief, and some of it nover reaches him at all. Yet all this multifarious business, the details of which would swamp a smaller woman, leaves Mr. Tarbell's secretary with her grip on life unimpaired. In her handsome apartment, at No. 71 Central Park West, she entertains as any other woman might. She is fond of horses and owns one that won a red ribbon at the Horse Show, and her greatest pleasure is a smart gallop of a Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning in the park. By nothing is her true femininity more truly expressed, however, than in her love of pretty clothes. Miss Amendt is always well and appropriately dressed, and this has probably been no unimportant factor in her amazing success.

One of the highest paid and hardest worked women in the United States is Miss Florence Mason Rhett, household secretary to J. Plerpont Morgan. Miss Rhett is credited with an annual salary of \$10,000, but in sharp distinction to Miss Amendt, who is supposed to know as much about Mr. Tarbell's business as Mr. Tarbell himself, Miss Rhett knows only so much of Mr. Morgan's Wall Street affairs as her friends tell her or any one may read in the papers. Her interests do not lie along that direction at all.

It is an axlom with business men that the employe must be worth more than he costs or out he goes. How does Miss Rhett make herself worth over \$10,000 a year as "household secretary"? Miss Rhett's position is unique. There is probably not another woman in the country who is filling so peculiar, comprehensive, responsible and delicate an office as she. In brief, her business is to act as general agent in the manifold social, domestic and philanthropic interests of Mr. Morgan and his family. As both Mrs. Morgan and Miss Morgan dislike domestic responsibility, Miss Rhett releves them of all the details connected with their three great establishments, such as the purchasing of supplies, the engaging and discharging of servants and the care of the Morgan town and country houses and their home in London.

It was Miss Rhett who personally supervised the renovating of Mr. Morgan's house at Madisonave, and 36th-st., who will see that all is in readiness there and at the country place, near West Point, when the family returns from Europe, and who herself will sail for Europe next month to superintend some business connected with their London house. Show, and her greatest pleasure is a smart gallop of a Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning in the

superintend some business connected with their London house.

It is Miss Rhett who manages Mr. Morgan's voluminous correspondence, besides acting as social secretary for Mrs. and Miss Morgan. All the details of the multifarious charitable enterprises in which the Morgans are concerned, Mr. Morgan's personal art concerns, his relations with his clubs, the Metropolitan Art Museum and a hundred other affairs fafl upon her. She represents the family in the charitable affairs of St. George's parish, where Mr. Morgan is a warden and a member of the property committee of the corporation, and Miss Morgan is a member of the computite on church decorations. At the Lying-In Hospital in \$A-ave. Miss Rhett, as the personal representative of the Morgans, is a constant visitor. Mr. Morgan asks her judgment upon many of his silventures

tion in all probability one half of all the college bred people in the United States will be women." HENRY JAMES ON ENGLISH.

The president was followed by Henry James, who told the graduates that they could not consider themselves educated until they could use the English language correctly and beautifully, the English language correctly and beautifully, and that probably few of them did so. As a remedy for this defect he recommended imitation. "Here and there," he said, "you will encounter articulate beneficent individuals, torch bearers guardians of the sacred flame. Make your profit of them when you do meet them. I commend the imitation of form and finished utterance whenever that music steals upon your ear. The ugliness of imitation depends on the degree of success you have attained." One of Miss Amendt's chief functions is to assist

DIVERSIONS FOR TRAVELLING DAYS,

Providing Children with Playthings-Travellers' Whist.

Just now, when so many families are migrating from winter to summer quarters, some suggestions as to diversion for the days of travelling may not be amiss.

On a journey of more than one day with children, when there is generally luggage space possible, a plan which works admirably is to carry reinforcements of simple playthings, different toys for successive days, so that the children may have the surprise and novelty resulting from change of entertainment. One young mother re-cently brought her rather captious little girl across half of the continent with comparative peace fulness, thanks to foresight in regard to entertain-

A pastime which has been successfully tried by many a group of children and by their elders also is "travellers" whist." This is especially adapted to a long drive, but may likewise be carried out on a not too fast moving train-such as one often has to take in journeying to remote one often has to take in journeying to remote country places. Value for travellers' whist are set on various objects likely to be seen; for instance, a cat counts five, a dog ten, a cow fifteen, a flock of hens twenty, a horse twenty, a load of hay and a woodpile count twenty-five each, and—this is usually the highest count—a cat in a window scores fifty. The values, being wholly indefinite, may be graded according to the probable frequency of the particular objects coming into view. In driving, the game is ordinarily played by two sides and scored according to what is seen from each side of the conveyence. In car riding the best solution is to play with reference to priority of vision. Travellers' whist is famous recreation, as many a grown person as well as many a child can vouch.

many a grown person as went as many vouch.

Another diversion—which a ten-year-old girl invented for herself the other day—is the counting of birds seen in country journeying. The little girl tired of this when she had reached a total of fifty, and thereupon she counted dogs for an hour, then dogs and cats, to see which would predominate; the cats won, by the way, as might have been extracted.

inate; the cats won, by the way, as might expected.
Ofttimes a camparative study of local points may be made. On a six-hour journey lately the traveller conceived the idea of noting weather vanes. She found that along the seacoast the most favored design was a fish, a ship, with occasionally a lighthouse; that throughout the farming country weather vanes in the shape of horses, cows and cocks were evidently preferred; that in the city suburbs and largely grouped centres fantastic or pamental acroils previous.

mas, shortly before she started on her trip, she had a photograph of herself taken for us, and she wore her wonderful pearl necklace."

This pleture, framed, hangs on the wall in Mrs. Lawton's drawing room at the San Raphael. It is taken in semi-profile, and shows off to advantage the necklace, which is composed of five strings of large pearls. The first string encircles the neck snugly, and each of the four others is a bit longer than the preceding string. This necklace is fastened at the back with a large antique clasp, set with diamonds. ened at the back with a large antique clasp, set with diamonds.

Five sets of jewels from the collection of Queen Isabella of Spain make up the most interesting part of the Stanford collection. They are valued at \$1,000,000, and were bought by Mr. Stanford in



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